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NOTES.

IN HIS MONOGRAPH upon the "Economic History of a Nebraska Township" * Mr. Bentley does well in making a study from the beginning. He is able to tell us the number of people who located farms at first (1872) and can trace the various fluctuations of population down to March, 1893. The causes of these changes are worked out by a close study. Other studies show us the way credit has worked in the affairs of this township; how much debt has been incurred, and where the burden lies hardest. Most interesting is the study of the condition of those who secured land from the government, from the railroad and purchased from others. The last class seems greatly burdened by their debts; while the greatest prosperity is seen among those who secured the free land. The evidence given shows that the debts on record balance the improvements and the personal property owned. The farmers in Harrison Township, Hall County, Neb., have in recompense for twenty years of labor—their land left. The measure of greatest prosperity is not very large. Most failures have come in recent years, when the market has been East. It is to be regretted that Mr. Bentley was unable to secure tables of prices which were obtained at the local market for farm produce. It might have been well had he investigated what was raised a little farther.

IN THE SECOND edition of his "*Lehrbuch*,"† Professor Bernheim supplies all that was lacking in the first.‡ There are amply sufficient citations and notes and two indexes. Almost every page contains changes, mainly additions. The bibliographies are brought fully up to date. The book shows a remarkable acquaintance with the literature of the subject, not only in Germany but in foreign countries, and the author with his usual diligence is already collecting material for a third edition. In spite of the use of smaller type for the excursuses

* *The Condition of the Western Farmer, as illustrated by the Economic History of a Nebraska Township.* By ARTHUR F. BENTLEY, A. B. Pp. 92. Price \$1.00. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1893.

† *Lehrbuch der historischen Methode.* Von ERNST BERNHEIM, Zweite Auflage. Leipzig: Duncker und Humblot, 1894.

‡ See the ANNALS, May, 1893.

and illustrations, the volume has expanded from 530 to 600 pages, exclusive of the indexes. It is "the best existing handbook on historical science," and supplies a need felt by every student.

PROFESSOR BRENTANO has recently given us the results of his latest researches into one phase of the labor problem in the form of a second edition of his "*Über das Verhältniss von Arbeitslohn und Arbeitszeit zur Arbeitsleistung.*" The views presented in the first edition, which appeared in 1875, are restated in this one with the additional assurance and fuller illustration which an abundance of new material has made possible. Professor Brentano makes frequent use in confirmation of his arguments of the investigation of Dr. Gerhart von Schulze-Gävernitz on the cotton industry, of Dr. Ludwig Sinzheimer on the iron industry and of the material furnished by the eight hour movement in all commercial countries. The last half of monograph consists of a valuable collection of apt quotations from these and various other sources.

IN THESE DAYS, the political problem which really demands our most serious attention is the reform of city government. This has been "the one conspicuous failure of the United States," says Professor Bryce. The causes of this, of course, are many; but one cause undoubtedly is the lamentable ignorance of our citizens regarding the nature and extent of their duties as voters. Mr. Brinley has given Philadelphians a veritable voters' handbook.* In this little volume is packed, in well-arranged sequence, a great deal of information that every citizen ought to have ready at hand in order to know how, fully and intelligently, to discharge his political duties. We have a digest of the laws of citizenship; naturalization and qualification of electors; ward boundaries and election divisions; a list of national, state and local officers, for whom the Philadelphian may vote; a calendar of the officers to be voted for between now and 1896; the platforms and rules of the city Republican and Democratic parties and the Municipal League. The citizen will find also the text of the new ballot law of 1893, the acts of 1881 to prevent election frauds; a brief digest of the city charter, together with memoranda of legislative acts, pertaining to the city, and important recent changes in the laws of other States. Much statistical information, as to the city's vote by wards, its financial budget and amount of real estate, etc., etc., is found in the form of tables. Last, but by no means least in usefulness, is an

**A Handbook for Philadelphia Voters.* Compiled by CHARLES A. BRINLEY. Pp. 210. Price 50c. Philadelphia, 1894.

ample index, which aids the person desirous of obtaining specific facts. This handbook will be of real service to Philadelphians. Citizens of other cities will do well to follow Mr. Brinley's example.

OPTIMISM has its legitimate place, and that a large one. It is gratifying that such an optimistic book as Andrew Carnegie's "Triumphant Democracy" should be so widely read as to require the publication of a "revised edition, based on the census of 1890."* "Triumphant Democracy" is in reality a popular discussion of present political, sociological, and economic questions, and is as accurate a picture as one based on census returns can be. Mr. Carnegie has written "to the whole body of Americans" in order to give them "a juster estimate than prevails in some quarters of the political and social advantages which they so abundantly possess over the people of the older and less advanced lands, that they may be still prouder and even more devoted if possible to their institutions than they are." "Triumphant Democracy" is a book which the teachers of college classes and the University Extension lecturers can advantageously use in connection with their work.

AN INTERESTING addition to our sources of knowledge about Frederick the Great and his Court is furnished in this memoir of General Chasot, recently brought to light by Herr Gaedertz at Lübeck.† The memoir was prepared in 1797 by Matthias Kroeger, Recorder of Lübeck, and is based on Chasot's last reminiscences, which were published to supplement Frederick's "*Histoire de mon tems.*" The general was a life-long companion of the king, save during a few years of misunderstanding, and the brief record throws side-lights on many aspects of the monarch's life and character. The crown-prince's court at Rheinsberg, with its concerts and banquets, the prince's flute-playing and French verses, the vigilance and energy of Frederick on the battlefield, his irritability and capriciousness in private, are incidentally but clearly brought out. His stern antipathy to duelling is seen in a year's sentence of imprisonment for Chasot after acquittal by a court-martial. The battle of Friedberg is vividly painted in a letter from Chasot, describing, with a soldier's modesty, his own share in the brilliant victory. It is the monarch's best side that is turned toward Chasot. There

* *Triumphant Democracy; Sixty Years' March of the Republic.* Revised edition, based on the census of 1890. By ANDREW CARNEGIE. Pp. xii, 549. Price \$3.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1893.

† *Friedrich der Grosse und General Chasot.* Nach der bisher ungedruckten Handschrift eines Zeitgenossen. Von KARL THEODOR GAEDERTZ. Pp. 101. Bremen: C. Ed. Müller, 1893.

is an account of a dramatic scene in which, after the officer's return from his own imprisonment for duelling, he risks his whole favor with the king by interceding importunately for the life of a page under severer sentence for the same offence. Although the king had resisted the appeals of his mother and his wife, he yielded to the pleadings of the friend. Chasot himself is a typical figure of the times—the landless younger son, the soldier of fortune, first winning Frederick's attention by a run of luck at the faro-table that broke the bank, then retaining his favor by his personal attractiveness. We see him now running himself to death with Frederick through the sands of Rheinsberg, now escorting Voltaire across Germany and drawing an impromptu stanza from the philosopher by his ready ingenuity, now rescuing his master from capture at Mollwitz by crying, "I am the king," and drawing the attack to himself, now declining to marry a fortune because he disliked the heiress, now sustaining his position by a lavish display of paste jewels at brilliant entertainments, now taking his departure from Frederick's service in proud silence, and finally settling down to a sober old age as commandant at Lübeck. So instructive a picture of a knight of the eighteenth century we do not often find. Herr Gaedertz has done a real service in recovering it for us from the archives of Lübeck, and presenting it to us with only so much of explanation as enables it to speak for itself.

PROFESSOR GIDE is one of the several writers who have made us aware of the fact that while English and later German economists think profoundly and reason abstrusely, the French see clearly and present their conclusions in admirable form. To those who recognize that back of the science of economics, and the possible application of its principles, stands the philosophy to which these principles must be referred for full analysis, the work on "*principes d'économie Politique*" will prove very satisfying. The fourth and new edition* bears evidence of careful revision and correction. Chapters upon the history of economic doctrines and upon the system of protection have been added, and much new matter concerning economic legislation introduced. Statistics, citations and bibliographical data which, in the opinion of the author, interfere with the continuity of the argument, have been removed from the text and the more valuable placed among the foot-notes. Many of the improved features of the new edition are due to the fact that the work has passed through two translations, and hence has been brought into the field of a wider criticism.

* *Principes d'économie politique*. Par CHARLES GIDE, Professeur d'économie politique à la faculté de droit de Montpellier. Quatrième Édition. Revue et corrigée. Pp. 644. Price 6 fr. Paris: Larose, 1893.

Professor Gide makes due acknowledgment of this, and with good taste and judgment has embodied the best of these criticisms in the foot-notes and made such rearrangement of the text as enhances the value of the work to a marked extent. While the new chapters he adds are rather meagre in treatment and contribute nothing to the strength and excellence of the work he has already done, yet for what they suggest rather than for what they contain they will prove very serviceable to the student. To sum up the merits of this work in a single sentence one might say that it is clear, suggestive, well-rounded, and reconciles in an admirable manner the abstract conceptions of economics with their practical common-sense application.

GOSCHEN'S "Theory of Foreign Exchanges" has this year reached the sixteenth edition.* This is a reprint, without change, of the third edition which was brought out thirty years ago. The first edition appeared in 1861, and its high value has been amply demonstrated by the publication of sixteen editions during one generation. It is a book that does not become old.

STUDENTS of the labor movement will welcome the monograph of Dr. Max Hirsch on "*Die Arbeiterfrage und die deutschen Gewerksvereine*."† Heretofore, information regarding labor organizations in Germany has not been easy to obtain, and it is safe to say that people who are well informed regarding English and American unions are comparatively ignorant of the German. In a pamphlet of ninety-six pages Dr. Hirsch has given us just the information required. He describes at some length the beginnings of the movement in the direction of organization, and sketches the subsequent history of the unions. The struggle against social democracy and the depressing influence of unfortunate strikes are made especially prominent. Dr. Hirsch has been a prominent actor in the movement from the beginning, and his sympathies are strong on the side of the unions.

MR. GROVER PEASE OSBORNE has written a book entitled "Principles of Economics."‡ It is a book that is difficult to characterize.

* *The Theory of Foreign Exchanges*. By the Right Hon. GEORGE J. GOSCHEN, M. P. Sixteenth edition. Pp. 754. London: Effingham Wilson & Co., 1894.

† Leipzig: C. L. Hirschfeld, 1893. Price 1 M.

‡ *Principles of Economics*. The Satisfaction of Human Wants in so far as their satisfaction depends on Material Resources. By GROVER PEASE OSBORNE. Pp. 454. Price \$2.00. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co., 1893.

The author is evidently familiar with the works of the leading English economists, and he has clothed some of their doctrines in his own language, and incorporated with them some ideas of his own on practical economic questions. His views on theory are confused and inexact when he does not follow his guides closely, and are simply restatements of their opinions when he does. A few quotations will illustrate the confusion of thought. "Value in Use is what a thing is worth to use." "Value in Use is scarcity of useful things." "Value in Use is the satisfaction which the object gives to the user." "Average Value in Use becomes the basis of Value in Exchange." Cost of production, the author asserts, is made up of wages and interest on "free [circulating] capital," and does not "imply interest on Permanent Produced Wealth [fixed capital], since machinery can be used for no other purpose, and it may as well be used as to stand idle." The style is diffuse and the treatment shows lack of comprehensive knowledge and firmness of grasp. The book contains, however, some keen reflections on the existing economic order, and some very sensible practical suggestions.

STUDENTS of local government are indebted to Mr. Frank Raymond Savidge, of the Philadelphia Bar, for a very useful piece of work. In "The Law of Boroughs in Pennsylvania,"* he has given in a concise and well-arranged form exactly what the title page of the book claims for the work, "A treatise upon the incorporation and government of boroughs, the powers and duties thereof, and of borough officials, comprising a full text of the acts of Assembly in relation thereto, with chronological table of statutes." The work is the result of Mr. Savidge's experience as the Solicitor of the Borough of Ridley Park, Delaware County, Pennsylvania; and gives evidence of careful editing. The merits of the book would be much enhanced by enlarging the all too brief "introductory view of borough." We hope subsequent editions will add to this chapter.

"MASSES AND CLASSES," † as the title indicates, is a book designed to attract popular attention. It is written for the American public by a sojourner in England. The purpose of the book, if other than commercial, is not made apparent, but a common theme is to be found

* Philadelphia : Kay & Bro., 1893.

† *Masses and Classes: a Study of Industrial Conditions in England.* By HENRY TUCKLEY. Pp. 179. Price 90c. Cincinnati : Cranston & Curtis, 1893.

in every chapter—a contrast between the respective conditions of English and American working people. The life of the English breadwinner is painted in sad colors—a long apprenticeship without pay, faithful service with barely living wages and finally the poor rates; this is the series presented with remarkable uniformity as the different classes of laborers are passed in review. The book is full of interesting facts presented in an entertaining manner, but the instincts of the author seem to be those of a newspaper reporter rather than those of the scientist, and his views should be taken with a grain of allowance. It should be remembered that a part of the same field was covered in a much more thorough and reliable manner by the recent investigations of the United States Bureau of Labor, the reports of which indicate that the condition of the English workingman is far better than that of his continental brother, and not greatly inferior to that of the envied American. In fact the returns from the various sections of the United States, show that in nearly every trade investigated the wages in some parts of this country are lower than those prevailing in Great Britain. When read with these facts in mind Mr. Tuckley's book will be found profitable as well as entertaining.

THE QUESTION of the national ownership and operation of the railways of the United States was the subject of the Twenty-third Annual Joint Debate, which took place at the University of Wisconsin, the nineteenth of last January. The six speeches of the debate are printed in full in the University paper, *The Aegis*, of February 2, 1894. They contain a large amount of interesting material, worthy the consideration of students of transportation. The debaters did a useful piece of work in arranging a bibliography and publishing the same in connection with their speeches.

THE *Office du travail* has recently issued the first number of a publication that will be of considerable interest to students of labor questions. It is entitled "*Bulletin de l'office du travail*," and will appear monthly (the first number bears date January, 1894), at the modest cost of 20 centimes a number, or 2 francs 50 centimes a year (Imprimerie Nationale). The *Office du travail* was organized in 1891, according to the terms of the law of August 19 of that year, for the purpose of collecting, arranging and publishing all possible information relative to labor, the condition and development of production, organization and remuneration of labor and its relation to capital, condition of workingmen in France, with comparisons of their condition with that of laborers in foreign countries. To this end the *Office du travail*

was created as an integral part of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and has already published many interesting reports of special investigations along the lines indicated. As these reports, however, are often voluminous and not easily accessible to the public the *Office du travail* wishes to popularize its work and to enlist the interest and co-operation of workingmen by issuing the present "*Bulletin*," which is to contain the substance of larger reports, with official information gathered from various sources, and notes on wages, length of working-day, the unemployed, etc., together with reports on foreign countries obtained through the diplomatic service. The "*Bulletin*" is divided into five parts which show its scope: (1) Laws and official documents, including text of laws promulgated and all decrees and government regulations; (2) jurisprudence, giving the decisions of, courts affecting labor organizations, etc.; (3) social chronicle, giving information relative to labor organizations, committees of arbitration, mutual help, and in general all that concerns the social and industrial movement in France; (4) the same as part 3 but for foreign countries; (5) Bibliographical review, giving account of publications of statistical bureaus and labor departments in France and in foreign countries. The numbers that have already appeared, average about 48 pages each and the publication as a whole will not fail to be a valuable and interesting source of information for American students of economics.

LAST YEAR Professor Brentano and Professor Lotz of the University of Munich began the publication of the economic studies* of the students in their seminary. Three numbers appeared in 1893. The first monograph, a work of two hundred and fifty pages, is by Dr. Ernst Francke, and is entitled, "*Die Schuhmacherei in Bayern: Ein Beitrag zur Kenntniss unserer gewerblichen Betriebsformen.*" The second is a short monograph of fifty-nine pages, on "*Die venetianische Seidenindustrie und ihre Organisation bis zum Ausgang des Mittelalters,*" von Dr. Romolo Graf Broglio D'Ajano. The third monograph is one hundred and ninety-seven pages in length; its title is "*Ueber die Grenzen der Weiterbildung des fabrikmässigen Grossbetriebes in Deutschland.*" The author is Ludwig Sinzheimer, Doktor der Staatswirtschaft.

Revue du Droit Public et de la Science Politique en France et a l'Étranger is the title of a new bi-monthly review that was started

*"*Münchener Volkswirtschaftliche Studien*," Herausgegeben von LUJO BRENTANO und WALTHER LOTZ. Stuttgart: Verlag der J. G. Cotta'schen Buchhandlung Nachfolger.

at the beginning of the calendar year. The name indicates quite accurately the field of its operations as set forth in the program of the editor-in-chief, M. Ferdinand Larnaude, Professor of General Public Law in the Law Faculty of Paris. The Review will discuss questions pertaining to constitutional, administrative and international law. It will aim to be a mirror reflecting in its pages the actual legislation and also the political questions which agitate the various civilized countries of the world. In this field it will aim to be a political review, not, however, in any sense partisan. In each number will be chronicled the principal recent parliamentary and political facts, such as elections, important parliamentary debates, ministerial crises, laws and proposed legislation concerning public law. The review occupies a comparatively vacant field, it being the only one of its kind in France. Among the leading articles of the first two numbers are several devoted to important books. The less important books on public law and political science and the periodicals devoted to the same questions receive reviews and notices. Each number is to contain a "Chronique politique" of several countries. The "Miscellaneous" department at the end of each volume contains reports and other information of interest.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS on Customs Legislation and on the Labor Question will be held at Antwerp from July 16 to 21, meeting in the Athenée Royal. The object of the Congress is to aim at the best organization of labor and the best economical system of international trade. It will be open to men of every opinion, employers and employed alike are invited to join together in the discussion. As the Congress is held only for the purpose of discussion, no resolutions will be submitted. The Congress will be divided into two sections, the one on Customs Legislation and its influence on the general welfare, and the other on the Labor Question. The first will meet in the morning and the second in the afternoon. The following are the officers of the committee of organization: Honorary President, M. the Minister of Finance; Honorary Vice-Presidents, M. le Baron, Ed. Osy de Zegwaart and M. J. van Rijswijck; President, M. Louis Strauss; Vice-Presidents, M. le Chevalier Ch. de Cocquiel, M. Aug. Couvreur and M. H. Lepersonne; General Secretary, M. Laurent De Deken; Secretaries, M. Aug. Bulcke, M. le Chevalier Ch. de Waepenaert, M. Aug. Dupont, M. Ed. Karcher, M. Emile Roost and M. Norbert Van Beylen; Treasurer, M. Ch. Good; Delegates of the Belgian Government, M. H. Van Neuss, M. J. Kebers, M. L. Capelle and M. Ch. Morisseaux.